

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Tilden's Testimony Before the Potter Committee.

HOSTILE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATS

The Two Republics of the American Continent.

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW TREATY.

Personal Taxes in the District of Columbia.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1879. MR. TILDEN BEFORE THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE—CRITICISMS AMONG PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON HIS ATTITUDE.

The statement of Mr. Tilden before the Potter Committee remains a matter of interest and discussion among democrats here, many of whom are sore at the revelations made by Pelton and Smith and, and gravely dissatisfied with the position in which Mr. Tilden has left himself.

It is universally granted that technically and legally Mr. Tilden established, beyond refutation, that he knew nothing of the cipher despatches and was not in any way concerned in or consenting to any attempts to obtain by purchase or bribery the electoral votes of any States. But among a number of democrats of considerable eminence the result of the examination leaves a painful impression that he is a man extremely and culpably tolerant of a grossly immoral transaction in a person very near to him, having very confidential relations with him, and whom he detected in an attempt to commit, for Mr. Tilden's benefit, a grave criminal act.

"Pelton," it is said by these democrats, "confesses that he received from Smith a check for \$50,000, and that he used it to buy the South Carolina electoral vote for a fixed sum; that he accepted the proposition and went to Baltimore to meet Wood and an agent of the Returning Board to arrange the purchase, and that as he was setting off for Baltimore he saw Mr. Cooper and told him where he was going and that he might need some money. Mr. Cooper testifies that the next day Pelton telegraphed him for \$50,000 or \$40,000, he is not certain which, and that he went at once to Mr. Tilden and told him all about it. Mr. Tilden, in his turn, testifies that on hearing what Mr. Cooper told him, he immediately said no such offer should be entertained, and that no negotiation of that nature should be tolerated; that not a cent should be furnished for any such purpose; that Mr. Pelton should be immediately telegraphed for to return to New York."

"Now," say these democrats, "was not Mr. Tilden himself gravely lacking in character, in that nice sense of honor, in the keen appreciation of a disgraceful act which a man in his position ought certainly to have? Ought he not to have at once and carefully excluded Pelton from all further share in or knowledge of political transactions? Ought he not to have given notice to all his political friends that they must not trust Pelton? But what happened? Not only did he allow Pelton to be regarded as holding the same confidential positions as before, but all of us who were here during the winter of 1876-77 remember very well that during the last month of the session Pelton was here at Washington, the openly declared agent of Mr. Tilden, occupied an expensive suite of rooms at a hotel, had with him a corps of assistants, and was in constant and close communication with Mr. Tilden, and communicating on his behalf with the most influential men of the party here secretly, urging resistance to the verdict of the Electoral Commission, arranging political alliances, making himself a nuisance undoubtedly to Mr. Hewitt and other responsible men in authority, but a nuisance who had Mr. Tilden at his back, and who represented in an especial manner and with special authority Mr. Tilden's wishes. Now, knowing that Pelton had been fortunately frustrated at a critical moment in an attempt at bribery which would have tolerated, ought Mr. Tilden to have allowed him to come down here as his ambassador? Was he not bound if Pelton did come to inform us privately that he was not fit to be trusted with even the pettiest affair, and that we must guard ourselves against him as against a mad dog? But so far from taking this just and honorable course Mr. Tilden would do it difficult for Mr. Tilden, in some matters, to be thought of as great importance to the party's advice rather than that of prominent and honorable men, and bade others, his supporters, to take it—advice which was of course as foolish as the offer to buy a Returning Board was wrong and scandalous."

This is what is said here in prominent democratic circles of Mr. Tilden, and it is said with indignation and sometimes resentment.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES—NECESSITY FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The necessity of better treaty relations between the United States and Mexican governments, and the revival of popular interest in the subject by the efforts of merchants and manufacturers of this country to enlarge the commercial intercourse of the two countries, have prompted the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to take under special consideration the joint resolution offered in the House by Mr. Casey Young, of Tennessee, providing for a new treaty and the abrogation of existing conventions regulating the relations of the two governments with each other. As a result the committee has agreed upon a report favoring a vigorous policy for the protection of citizens of the United States in Mexico and on the Mexican border and recommending, as essential to the continuance of amicable relations, the unconditional abrogation of what is called the Free Trade bordering the Rio Grande on its south end and of the forced loan system now prevalent in Mexico, so far as it affects citizens of this country. The entire subject had been referred by Chairman Sumner to Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who, as a member of the committee, had given much attention and study to the Mexican question, and he prepared the report, which has been sanctioned by the committee, reported to the House and ordered printed.

Mr. Wilson thinks there is little or no doubt of the adoption of the amended form of the resolution, as the sentiment of the House is quite unanimous in favor of the course proposed by the committee. He will make a speech on the subject. The report and resolution are as follows:—

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET.

Mr. Tilden's Testimony Before the Potter Committee.

HOSTILE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATS

The Two Republics of the American Continent.

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW TREATY.

Personal Taxes in the District of Columbia.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1879. MR. TILDEN BEFORE THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE—CRITICISMS AMONG PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON HIS ATTITUDE.

The statement of Mr. Tilden before the Potter Committee remains a matter of interest and discussion among democrats here, many of whom are sore at the revelations made by Pelton and Smith and, and gravely dissatisfied with the position in which Mr. Tilden has left himself.

It is universally granted that technically and legally Mr. Tilden established, beyond refutation, that he knew nothing of the cipher despatches and was not in any way concerned in or consenting to any attempts to obtain by purchase or bribery the electoral votes of any States. But among a number of democrats of considerable eminence the result of the examination leaves a painful impression that he is a man extremely and culpably tolerant of a grossly immoral transaction in a person very near to him, having very confidential relations with him, and whom he detected in an attempt to commit, for Mr. Tilden's benefit, a grave criminal act.

"Pelton," it is said by these democrats, "confesses that he received from Smith a check for \$50,000, and that he used it to buy the South Carolina electoral vote for a fixed sum; that he accepted the proposition and went to Baltimore to meet Wood and an agent of the Returning Board to arrange the purchase, and that as he was setting off for Baltimore he saw Mr. Cooper and told him where he was going and that he might need some money. Mr. Cooper testifies that the next day Pelton telegraphed him for \$50,000 or \$40,000, he is not certain which, and that he went at once to Mr. Tilden and told him all about it. Mr. Tilden, in his turn, testifies that on hearing what Mr. Cooper told him, he immediately said no such offer should be entertained, and that no negotiation of that nature should be tolerated; that not a cent should be furnished for any such purpose; that Mr. Pelton should be immediately telegraphed for to return to New York."

"Now," say these democrats, "was not Mr. Tilden himself gravely lacking in character, in that nice sense of honor, in the keen appreciation of a disgraceful act which a man in his position ought certainly to have? Ought he not to have at once and carefully excluded Pelton from all further share in or knowledge of political transactions? Ought he not to have given notice to all his political friends that they must not trust Pelton? But what happened? Not only did he allow Pelton to be regarded as holding the same confidential positions as before, but all of us who were here during the winter of 1876-77 remember very well that during the last month of the session Pelton was here at Washington, the openly declared agent of Mr. Tilden, occupied an expensive suite of rooms at a hotel, had with him a corps of assistants, and was in constant and close communication with Mr. Tilden, and communicating on his behalf with the most influential men of the party here secretly, urging resistance to the verdict of the Electoral Commission, arranging political alliances, making himself a nuisance undoubtedly to Mr. Hewitt and other responsible men in authority, but a nuisance who had Mr. Tilden at his back, and who represented in an especial manner and with special authority Mr. Tilden's wishes. Now, knowing that Pelton had been fortunately frustrated at a critical moment in an attempt at bribery which would have tolerated, ought Mr. Tilden to have allowed him to come down here as his ambassador? Was he not bound if Pelton did come to inform us privately that he was not fit to be trusted with even the pettiest affair, and that we must guard ourselves against him as against a mad dog? But so far from taking this just and honorable course Mr. Tilden would do it difficult for Mr. Tilden, in some matters, to be thought of as great importance to the party's advice rather than that of prominent and honorable men, and bade others, his supporters, to take it—advice which was of course as foolish as the offer to buy a Returning Board was wrong and scandalous."

This is what is said here in prominent democratic circles of Mr. Tilden, and it is said with indignation and sometimes resentment.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES—NECESSITY FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET.

Mr. Tilden's Testimony Before the Potter Committee.

HOSTILE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATS

The Two Republics of the American Continent.

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW TREATY.

Personal Taxes in the District of Columbia.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1879. MR. TILDEN BEFORE THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE—CRITICISMS AMONG PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON HIS ATTITUDE.

The statement of Mr. Tilden before the Potter Committee remains a matter of interest and discussion among democrats here, many of whom are sore at the revelations made by Pelton and Smith and, and gravely dissatisfied with the position in which Mr. Tilden has left himself.

It is universally granted that technically and legally Mr. Tilden established, beyond refutation, that he knew nothing of the cipher despatches and was not in any way concerned in or consenting to any attempts to obtain by purchase or bribery the electoral votes of any States. But among a number of democrats of considerable eminence the result of the examination leaves a painful impression that he is a man extremely and culpably tolerant of a grossly immoral transaction in a person very near to him, having very confidential relations with him, and whom he detected in an attempt to commit, for Mr. Tilden's benefit, a grave criminal act.

"Pelton," it is said by these democrats, "confesses that he received from Smith a check for \$50,000, and that he used it to buy the South Carolina electoral vote for a fixed sum; that he accepted the proposition and went to Baltimore to meet Wood and an agent of the Returning Board to arrange the purchase, and that as he was setting off for Baltimore he saw Mr. Cooper and told him where he was going and that he might need some money. Mr. Cooper testifies that the next day Pelton telegraphed him for \$50,000 or \$40,000, he is not certain which, and that he went at once to Mr. Tilden and told him all about it. Mr. Tilden, in his turn, testifies that on hearing what Mr. Cooper told him, he immediately said no such offer should be entertained, and that no negotiation of that nature should be tolerated; that not a cent should be furnished for any such purpose; that Mr. Pelton should be immediately telegraphed for to return to New York."

"Now," say these democrats, "was not Mr. Tilden himself gravely lacking in character, in that nice sense of honor, in the keen appreciation of a disgraceful act which a man in his position ought certainly to have? Ought he not to have at once and carefully excluded Pelton from all further share in or knowledge of political transactions? Ought he not to have given notice to all his political friends that they must not trust Pelton? But what happened? Not only did he allow Pelton to be regarded as holding the same confidential positions as before, but all of us who were here during the winter of 1876-77 remember very well that during the last month of the session Pelton was here at Washington, the openly declared agent of Mr. Tilden, occupied an expensive suite of rooms at a hotel, had with him a corps of assistants, and was in constant and close communication with Mr. Tilden, and communicating on his behalf with the most influential men of the party here secretly, urging resistance to the verdict of the Electoral Commission, arranging political alliances, making himself a nuisance undoubtedly to Mr. Hewitt and other responsible men in authority, but a nuisance who had Mr. Tilden at his back, and who represented in an especial manner and with special authority Mr. Tilden's wishes. Now, knowing that Pelton had been fortunately frustrated at a critical moment in an attempt at bribery which would have tolerated, ought Mr. Tilden to have allowed him to come down here as his ambassador? Was he not bound if Pelton did come to inform us privately that he was not fit to be trusted with even the pettiest affair, and that we must guard ourselves against him as against a mad dog? But so far from taking this just and honorable course Mr. Tilden would do it difficult for Mr. Tilden, in some matters, to be thought of as great importance to the party's advice rather than that of prominent and honorable men, and bade others, his supporters, to take it—advice which was of course as foolish as the offer to buy a Returning Board was wrong and scandalous."

This is what is said here in prominent democratic circles of Mr. Tilden, and it is said with indignation and sometimes resentment.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES—NECESSITY FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FOR A MORE EXTENDED TREATY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.—TRIPLE SHEET.

Mr. Tilden's Testimony Before the Potter Committee.

HOSTILE CRITICISM OF DEMOCRATS

The Two Republics of the American Continent.

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW TREATY.

Personal Taxes in the District of Columbia.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1879. MR. TILDEN BEFORE THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE—CRITICISMS AMONG PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON HIS ATTITUDE.

The statement of Mr. Tilden before the Potter Committee remains a matter of interest and discussion among democrats here, many of whom are sore at the revelations made by Pelton and Smith and, and gravely dissatisfied with the position in which Mr. Tilden has left himself.

It is universally granted that technically and legally Mr. Tilden established, beyond refutation, that he knew nothing of the cipher despatches and was not in any way concerned in or consenting to any attempts to obtain by purchase or bribery the electoral votes of any States. But among a number of democrats of considerable eminence the result of the examination leaves a painful impression that he is a man extremely and culpably tolerant of a grossly immoral transaction in a person very near to him, having very confidential relations with him, and whom he detected in an attempt to commit, for Mr. Tilden's benefit, a grave criminal act.

"Pelton," it is said by these democrats, "confesses that he received from Smith a check for \$50,000, and that he used it to buy the South Carolina electoral vote for a fixed sum; that he accepted the proposition and went to Baltimore to meet Wood and an agent of the Returning Board to arrange the purchase, and that as he was setting off for Baltimore he saw Mr. Cooper and told him where he was going and that he might need some money. Mr. Cooper testifies that the next day Pelton telegraphed him for \$50,000 or \$40,000, he is not certain which, and that he went at once to Mr. Tilden and told him all about it. Mr. Tilden, in his turn, testifies that on hearing what Mr. Cooper told him, he immediately said no such offer should be entertained, and that no negotiation of that nature should be tolerated; that not a cent should be furnished for any such purpose; that Mr. Pelton should be immediately telegraphed for to return to New York."

"Now," say these democrats, "was not Mr. Tilden himself gravely lacking in character, in that nice sense of honor, in the keen appreciation of a disgraceful act which a man in his position ought certainly to have? Ought he not to have at once and carefully excluded Pelton from all further share in or knowledge of political transactions? Ought he not to have given notice to all his political friends that they must not trust Pelton? But what happened? Not only did he allow Pelton to be regarded as holding the same confidential positions as before, but all of us who were here during the winter of 1876-77 remember very well that during the last month of the session Pelton was here at Washington, the openly declared agent of Mr